INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE IN FULL.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Five Thousand Bales of Cotton Destreved at Macon.

FIGHTING IN MISSISSIPPL

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON,

Jeff. Davis' Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:—
You are assembled under circumstances of deep interest to your country; and it is fortunate that, coming as you do, newly elected by the people and familiar with the condition of the various localities, you will be the botter able to devise measures adapted to meet the wants of the public service without imposing unnecessary burdens on the citizen. The brief period when has elapsed since the last adjournment of Congress has not afforded sufficient opportunity to test the efficacy of the most important laws then enacted, nor have the events occurring in the interval been such as materially to change the state of the country.

portant laws then enacted, nor have in the interval been such as materially to change the in the interval been such as materially to change the state of the country.

The unjust war commenced against us, in violation of the rights of the States, and in usurpation of power not delegated to the government of the United States, is still characterized by the barbarism with which it has here-tofore been conducted by the enemy. Aged men, help-less women and children appeal in vain to the humanity which should be inspired by their condition, for immunity from arrest, incarceration or banishment from their homes. Plunder and devastation of the property of non-combatants, destruction of private dwellings and even of ganized for the sole purpose of sacking cities, consigning them to the flanes, killing the unarmed inhabitants, and indicting horrible outrages on women and children are some of the constantly recurring atrocities of the invader. It cannot reasonably be pretended that such acts conduce to any end which their authors dare avow before the civilized world, and sooner or later Christendom must mete out to them the condemnation which such brutality deserves. The sufferings thus ruthlessly indicted upon the people of the invaded districts has served but to illustrate their patriot. ism. Entire unanimity and zeal for their country's cause have been pre-eminently conspicuous among those whose sacrifices have been greatest. So the army which has been subjected to privations and disappointments, (tests of manly fortitude far more severe than the brief fatigues and perils of actual combat), has been the centre of cheerfulness and hope. From the camp comes the voice of the soldier patriot invoking each who is at home, it the appear be best may fill, to devote his whole energies to the support of a cause, in the success of which their confidence has nover failtered. They, the veterans of many a hard fought field, tender to their country, with out limit of time, a service of priceless value to us, on which posterity will hold in vacciful remembrance.

the aphere be best may ill, to devote his whole energies to the support of a cause, in the success of which their confidence has never faitered. They, the veterans of many a hard fought field, tender to their country, without limit of time, a service of priceless value to us, one which peaterly will hold in grateful remembrance. In considering the state of the country, the reflection is naturally suggested that this is the Third Congress of the Confederate States of America. The provisional government was formed, its Congress held four sessions, lived its appointed term and passed away. The permanent government was then organized, its different departments established, a Congress elected, which also held four sessions, served its full constitutional term and expired. You, the Second Congress under the permanent government, are now assembled at the time and place appointed by law for commencing your seesion. All these events have passed into history, notwithstanding the threat of our prompt subjugation, made three years ago, by a people that presume to assert a title to govern States whose separate and independent soveralgnity was recognized by treaty with France and Great Britain in the last century, and remained unquestioned for nearly three generations. Yet these very governments, in disregard of duty and treaty obligations, which bind them to recognize as independent Virginia and other Confederate States, persist in countenancing, by moral influence, if not in siding by unfair and partial action, the claim set up by the Executive of a foreign government to exercise despotic sway over the States thus recognized, and treat the invasion of them by their former limited and special sgent as though it were the attempt of a sovereign to suppress a rebellion against lawfuld authority. Ungenerous advantage has been taken of our present condition, and our rights have been violated, our vessels-of-war detained in ports to which they had been lavited by proclamations of neutrality, and in one instance our flag also insu

that our enemy is making renewed and strenuous efforts for our destruction, and that the sole resource for us, as a people secure in the justice of our cause and holding our liberties to be more precious than all other earthly possessions, is to combine and apply every available element of power for their defence and preservation.

On the subject of the exchange of prisoners I greatly regret to be unable to give you satisfactory information. The government of the United States, while persisting in failure to execute the terms of the cartel, make occsional deliveries of prisoners, and then suspend action without apparent cause. I confies my inability to comprehend their policy of purpose. The prisoners held by us, in spite of himane care, are perishing from the inevitable effects or imprisonment and the home sickness produced by the hopelessiess of release from confinement. The spectacle of their suffering augments our longing desire to relieve from similar trials our own brave men, who have spent so many wary months in acruel and useless imprisonment, endured with heroic constancy. The delivery, after a suspension of some weeks, has just been resumed by the enemy; but as they give no assurance of intent to carry out the cartel, an interruption of the exchange may recur at any moment.

The reports of the Pepartments, herewith submitted, are referred to for full information in relation to the matters appertaining to each. There are two of them on which I deem it necessary to make special remark.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury states facts justifying the conclusion that the law passed at the last session for the purpose of withdrawing from circulation the large excess of Treasury notes herefore issued, has had the desired effect, and that by the desired to a sum not exceeding \$230,000,000. It is believed to be of primary importance that no further issue of notes should take place, and that the use of the credit

lat Joy the amount in circulation will have been reduced to a sum not exceeding \$230,000,000. It is believed to be of primary importance that no further issue of notes should take place, and that the use of the credit of the government should be restricted to the two other modes provided by Congress, viz. the sale of bonds and the issue of certificates bearing interest, for the price of supplies purchased within our limits. The law, as it now stands, authorizes the issue by the Treasury of new notes to the extent of two thirds of the amount received under its provisions. The estimate of the amount funded under this law is shown to be \$300,000,00 and if two-thirds of this sum be reissued, we shall have an addition of \$200,000,000 to our circulation, believed to be aireedy ample for the business of the country. The addition of this large sum to the volume of the currency would be altended by disastrous effects, and would produce the speedy recurrence of the evils from which the funding law has rescued the country. If our arms are crowned with the success which we have so much reason to hope, we may well expect that this war cannot be prolonged beyond the current year, and nothing would so much retard the benificent influence of peace on all the interests of our country, as the existence of a great mass of currency not redeemable no oin. With our vast resources, the circulation, if restricted to its present volume, would be easily managable, and by gradual absorption in payment of public dues would give place to the precious metals, the only basis of a currency adapted to commerce with foreign countries. In our present circumstances I know on no mode of providing for the public wants which would certail sacrifices so great as a fresh issue of Treasury notes, and I trust that you will continue to the propriety of absolutely forbidding any increase of those now in circlation.

without requiring details and detachments from active force.

Among the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary of War, your attention is specially invited to those in which legislation is suggested on the following subjects, viz:—

The tenure of office of the general officers in the provisional army, and a proper discrimination in the compensation of the different grades.

The provision required in aid of invalid officers who have resigned in consequence of wounds or stekness contains and the second of the difference of the second of the different grades.

have resigned in consequence of wounds or sickness cou-tracted while in the service.

The amendment of the law which deprives officers in the field of the privilege of purchasing rations and thus

the field of the montreasument, instead of the army, in baselit intended.

The organization of the general staff of the army, in relation to which a special message will shortly be addressed to you, containing the reasons which compelled the milhhold my anarqual of a bill passed by your

predecessors at too late a period of the session to allow time for returning it for their reconsideration.

The necessity for an increase in the allowance now made for the transportation of officers travelling under orders.

The mode of providing officers for the execution of the conscript laws.

The mode of providing officers for the execution of the conscript laws.

The means of securing greater despatch and more regular administration of justice in examining and disposing of the records of cases reported from the court martial and military courts in the army.

The recent events of the war are highly creditable to our troops, exhibiting energy and virtlance combined with the habitual gallantry which they have taught us to expect on all occasions. We have been cheered by important and valuable successes in Florida, Northern Mississippi, Western Tennessee and Kentucky. Western Ioutsiana and Eastern North Carolina, reflecting the highest honor on the skill and conduct of our commanders, and on the incomparable soldiers whom it is their privilege to lead. A navai attack on Mobile was so successfully repulsed at the outer works that the attempt was abandoned, and the nine months' siege of Charleston has been practically suspended, leaving that noble city and its fortresses, imperishable monuments to the skill and fortitude of its de-enders. The armies in Northern Georgia and in Northern Virginia still oppose, with unshaken front, a comfadule barrier to the progress of the invader; and our generals, armios and people are animated by cheerful confidence.

Let us, then, while resolute in devoting all our energies to securing the realization of the bright auspices which encourage us, not forget that our humble and most grateful thanks are due to Him, without whose guidance and protecting care all human efforts are of no avait, and to whose interposition are due the manifold successes with which we have been cheered.

Departitions in Mississippi.

Operations in Mississippi. A special to the Meridian Clarion, from Tangipahoa, on the 4th, says that advices from Olive Branch are just received, stating that after eight hours' desperate fighting our forces repulsed and drove the enemy across Thomp-son's creek.

creek.
enemy numbered fifteen hundred; our forces only hundred. Reinforcements are rapidly being sent The enemy numbered afteen bundred; our forces only eight hundred. Reinforcements are rapidly being sent forward to Colonel Powers. Another despatch from the same, dated 3d, via Summit on the 4th, says that Colonel John Scott, commanding a cavalry force of six hundred men, engaged live thousand Yankees from Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, under General Andrews, and after several hours' fighting—in which Colonel Powers, Major Ogden and Lieutenant Powers behaved with distinguished gailantry—he repuised them with heavy loss, including Colonel Lordman, of the Fourth Missouri cavairy, killed, and a large number wounded.

Our loss is five wounded. The fight took place near clive Branch creek. The enemy are in full retreat towards Baton Rouge, and Major Fred. Ogden, commanding Wingfield's cavairy, pursuing.

Serious Fire in Macon, Geo. A destructive fire occurred in East Macon to day, which burnt two large cotton warehouses, several other buildings, and about five thousand bales of cotton. A small amount of cotton belonged to the government.

The Victory of Price in Arkansas.

Meridian, May 5, 1864. Information from trans Mississippi confirms former rumors of a battle between Price and Steele, in which the Contederates gained a complete victory. Steele is said to have lost an entire wagon train. There is nothing further from East Louisiana. The cars resumed their regular trips to Brandon on Sunday.

An Advance on Yazoo City. DEMOTOLIS, May 5, 1864.

Information from Mississippi states that General Emory, with ten thousand infantry, two batteries of artillery, and two hundred and fitty cayalry, all under General McArthur, were advancing towards Yazoo City, and encamped the night before last eight miles below Mechanics burg.

The Siege of Charleston.

CHARLESTON, May, 6, 1804.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues with spirit. From Friday morning until dark on Saturday, three hundred and ninty-five mortar shells were thrown at the Fort from the enemy's batteries.

This severe fire was likewise kept up on Sunday Twelve shells were thrown into the city on Saturday and ten on Sunday. Several mere vessels, heavily laden, passed the bar on Saturday, going southward. It is not unlikely that these may be a portion of reinforcements for Farragut.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

Ship Avon, of Boston, Burned by the Rebel Privateer Florida.

The Reported Destruction of the Huntsville and Another Union Gunboat.

The brig Mary, Captain Martin, of Barbados, arrived the 9th of March.

&a.,

ongitude 53 45 west, was boarded by the rebel steams florida, as reported by the officer who came on bor He supposed us to be the American brig Lark, of Balti more, Captain Bullock, from Rio Grande for Barbados, with mules. The officer reported that the Florida, thre weeks previously, had burned the ship Avon, of Boston from China for the United States, and part of the cre-

joined the pirate. The brig Lark, above spoken of, was at Rio Grande when the Mary sailed, on the berth for Barbados.] The Richmond Whig, of the 3rd inst., says that the fol-

yesterday by Secretary Mallory :-HON. S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy:-Sir-I have authentic intelligence by the Greyhound

and another gunboat in the West Indies.

Colonel LAMB.

and seventeen tons and five guns, and one of the East The Coburn Testimonial.

GREAT GATHERING OF THE PANCY AT THE CITY
ASSEMBLY ROOMS—EXHIBITIONS OF FISTIC SKILL,

PENGING, DANCING, ETC.—THE CHAMPION PRE-SENTED WITH A BELT. The testimonial got up for the benefit of Joe Coburn, on the eve of his departure for Europe, was a decided suc-

cess, and must have been very gratifying to the cham-pion and his numerous friends. The City Assembly

oms were crowded to suffication for a full hour before the ceremonies commenced, and intense anxiety was manifested to get seats as near the stage as possible. Sam Dayis acted as master of ceromonies, and, at the urgent solicitations of the audience to commence operations, introduced to their notice Joseph Wood, whose perfermance with the Indian clubs brought the house do wr Whitney and Cornell followed with a capital set-to with

Whitney and Cornell followed with a capital set-to with the gloves, and afforded the spectators huge delight. The men were well matched and exhibited considerable skill in the use of the gloves. Tommy Thompson then performed a jig, which did not appear to excite much attention. A negro dancer came to the rescue, however, and kept the audience in good humor. J. M. Smith's bone sole was much applauded, and was really deserving of praise. Master Richard Hill, a boy about ten years of age, followed with a dance and a song, in which the abolitionists were handled without gloves. Master Richard was encored, and concluded with "a walk around."

Michael Coburn (a brother of the champion) and John Lane then engaged each other with the gloves, pounding each other like good feilows, to the intense delight of the "fancy." I ane was pretty well punished, but stood up to the work like a man, and left the ring apparently in the best humor. Harry Hill followed with Indian clubs weighing forty pounds, and was warmly applauded.

The set to between Mike Nochan and Ed. Lowery, of Brocklyn, was one of the best exhibitions of the evening. The contestants both left the ring with bloody noses and battered faces, much to the delight of the spectators. Edward Makeney and Wm. Bennett followed with a scramble fight, in which they showed considerable skill. They exhibited but Hitle training in the art of boxing, however.

James Hawiey and William Bonneily did a little better, and received the usual rounds of applause Master Richard Hill's "Essence of Old Virginia" was not so good as his song, and seemed to weavy the "boys." The little fellow exerted himself to the umost, however, and will in time prove a valuable addition to some minstrel company.

Messre. Hein and Frederick varied the nature of the entertainment by giving an exhibition of their skill with the foils. They were dressed for the occasion, fenced well, and made a favorable impression on the more instillectual portion of the assemblage. Jas Coburn and John Macks set to followed

The master of ceremonies then introduced the champion, who would amuse the audience with a set-to with the "Unknown." Cohern was received with great enthusiasm, and when he commenced sparring every move ment of his body was watched with breathless attention. The first round being concluded, Jzzy Lazaus, the veteran pugilist, appeared in the ring with a silver belt in his hand, and presented it to Joe with the following remarks:—

hand, and presented it to Joe with the following remarks:

It is with a deal of pleasure that I now present to you this belt, for your manly conduct, both in and out or the ring. It has been gotten up by the subscription of a few friends, and I am sure the audience will be glad to see it presented to you. May you bring it back from the Old Country, with the other laurels which I hope you will win there, and live long to be its wearer.

Mr. Davis thanked the denors on behalf of Coburn, and said the recipient meant to have a manly fight with Mace, and hoped to add still further lustre to the American ring.

The champion then tried on the belt, and finished his set to with the Unknown in his usual dashing and scientific style, after which the sudience adjourned is the best apprils. The proceeds of the exhibition will not \$1,000 at least.

Toburn sais for London on Seturday.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

How the War Despatches are Re-

ceived in Congress.

Passage of the Wational Bank Bill by the Senate,

&c.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1864. HOW THE WAR NEWS IS RECEIVED BY CONGRESS, RTC The despatch from General Butler, which was read in the Senate and House this afternoon, was received with enthusiasm. In the House there was general applause of the republican side; but the democrats received it generally in silence.

Much confidence is felt bere in General Butler's success

mond. The military movements are still the all-absorbing subject of interest here. There is an absence of news in reference to operations since Saturday, which is construed favorably. The confidence in Genera Grant and in the success of his combination is greatly increased by the results attained thus far, and although his future plan of operations is not fully known still it is belived that General Lee has at length met hi match, and that in due time the great work of destroying his power for evil will be accomplished.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL SEDGWICK. received with universal regret, and it is conceded that this is the greatest loss which has thus far been experi

The Senate to-day finally passed the Bank bill. It has been considerably amended in the Senate.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL. The Tax bill will be taken up immediately and put through as rapidly as possible, consistent with the dilatory mode in which business is transacted in that body. GRANT AND BUTLER FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRE-

Some gentlemen met bere this evening and formed a campaign club to advocate a Presidential ticket with the names of Grant for President and Butler for Vice Presi NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Colonel Francis Fessenden, son of Senator Feesenden, as a Brigadier General; also Daniel Gantt, of Omaha City. United States Attorney for Nebraska; Charles S. Shingood, of Pennsylvania, Additional Pay

During the month of April the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury settled 3,299 claims for prize money, amounting to \$506,933. Awards have recently been made in the cases of the Weehawken, Cimmerone and Nahant. First class firemen secure \$553, seamen \$320, landsmen \$213, and cooks \$427.

> THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. Senate.

WASSINGTON, May 10, 1864. THE WAR CLAIMS OF ALIENS.

Mr. SUMMER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee o Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill for the adjustment of the claims of aliens arising out of the present war. EQUALIZING THE GRADE OF LINE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY. Mr. HALE, (rep) of N. H., introduced a bill to amend

the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officer of the navy. Referred. TRADE WITH THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH. Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee o

Commerce, reported a bill to facilitate trade on the Red VETERAN VOLUNTERR ENGINE Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., called up the House bill to

authorize the organization of the Veteran Volunteer Engineers of the Army of the Cumberland. The clause authorizing bountles heretofore given to

veterans on re-enlisting was stricken out, and the bill passed.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

The bill to prevent smuggling was called up by Mr.
CHANDLER, as unfinished business, and after unimportant

The bill to prevent smuggling was called up by Mr.
CRANDURR, as unfinished business, and after unimportant
amendments, was passed.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, (rep.) of Ill., the bill regulating proceedings in criminal cases, which had been reported from the Judiciary Committee, with the substitute
of Mr. Johnson, was taken up.
The substitute was ameaded in the section relative to
treasen as a capital offence by allowing the defendant five
and the government two peromptory challenges in all
cases. The bill went over.

THE NATIONAL HANK BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.
The morning hour having expired, the Hank bill was
resumed, the question pending on Mr. Collamer's amendment to the third section, providing that the banks shall
retain one-quarier of the gold secured as interest on the
government bonds as a reserved fund until the resumption of specie payments, which was rejected—yeas 15,
nays 20. Nava 20.

Various amendments to the bill were offered by Messrs.

Henderson and Cowan, and were rejected.

Henderson and Cowan, and were rejected.

Mr. Sherman's amendment was adopted. It strikes out in the thirty-second section lines one, two, three, four and five, the following words:—"That each association abalise-lect, subject to the approval of the Comproller of the Currency, an association in either of the cities named in the preceding section, at which it will redeem its circulating notes at par," and insert in lieu thereof, "That each association organized in any of the cities named in the foregoing section shall select, subject to the approval of the Comproller of the Currency, an association in the city of New York, at which it will redeem its circulating notes at a rate of exchange for all cities west of the Alieghany mountains not exceeding one fifth of one per centum, and for all cities east of the Alieghany mountains at par, and each of such associations may keep three-fifths of its lawful money reserve in cash deposits in the city of New York, and each association not organized in the cities named in the preceding section shall select, subject to the approval of the Currency, an association in either of the cities named in the preceding section, at which it will redeem its circulating notes at par."

The bill as amended was then passed by a vote of 30 years against 9 mays, as follows:—

YEAS—Messers, Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Ind., Lane of Kansaa, Morgan, Morriti, Pomercy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Summer, Ten Syck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wilkinson, Willey and Wilson.

NATY—Messers, Anthony Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Henderson, Powell, Richardson, Riddle and Saulabury.

The bill as amended goes back to the House.

The bill as amended goes back to the House.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate then went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, May 10, 1864.

THE CARE AND EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of lows, reported the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to contract for the care and employment of persons sentenced to the

authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to contract for the care and employment of persons sentenced to the penitentiary by the United States authorities. The arrangement applies to States or Territories in which there are no such institutions.

The bill was passed.

The House then resumed the Missouri contested election case of Bruce against Loan, the sitting member.

Mr. Bruce presented his own case, contending that there had been military nutrages on the elective Trachise to such an extent as to vitiate the election. The opposition side of the House were right on the question, and the reason he had addressed the other side was that, remembering the declaration of the Saviour, who came to call sinners, not the righteous, to repentance, he desired to convert a sufficient number to send the election back to the people.

Mr. Ginnell, (rep.) of Iowa, wished to know whether the gentleman (Mr. Bruce) meant to say that all on the republican side were sinners.

Mr. Bruce replied:—By no means. He had never voted for a republican or democratic candidate for President or member of Congress, and thought he never would. He herefore appealed to "no party." There was no biot on his Unionism, and he had exerted himself by speech and otherwise to promite the cause of the Union.

Mr. Loan addressed the House, speaking, he said, for the loyal people, and net for himself. He advocated their cause and not his own. He decled the positions assumed by the contextant.

Mr. Bruce concluded the debate.

The House, by twelve majority, rejected the first recolution, that Mr. Loan is not entitled, and adopted the section of resolution—that Mr. Bruce is not entitled to the section of the minimulation from the Secretary of War, enclesing a copy of General Butler's despatch about his successes, &c. Its reading was followed by appliause.

The House obsidered the Senates amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation biil.

The House adjourned.

Guerillas in Virginia.
Wassington, May 10, 1804.

Since the onward movement of the Army of the Poto mac the rebei guerilia bands under Mosby and White are said to be lurking in its rear, picking up abandone forage and destroying such government property as was found inexpedient to remove.

Obitmary. NEW MILFORD, Conn., May 10, 1864. Judge David C. Sanford died at half past ten o'clock

THE REBEL RAM ALBEMARLE.

Brilliant Naval Fight in the Vicinity of Roanoke Island.

Recapture of the Gunboat Bombshell.

A NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

Retreat of the Ram Up the Roanoke.

> Mr. Goo. H. Hart's Despatch. Nawsen, N. C., May 7, 1864 THE NAVAL FIGHT.

Great is the rejoicing in North Carolina. Simultaneous ly and authentically the aunouncements are made that the rebels have retired from the siege of Newbern, and that the rebei rams are destroyed or discomitted. The boat that has just arrived from Reanoke Island brings the pleasing intelligence of a terrific paval combat between the rebel gunboats were triumphant. On Thursday, the 5th inst. at half past one o'clock P. M., the ram, accompanied by its satellite, the Cotton Plant, and the army gunboal abshell captured by thom at Plymouth, appeared at the mouth of the Rosnoke river. The gunboats Miami, Whitehead, Ceres and Commodore Hull were lying close to the river, in the Sound. On perceiving the ram designing to enter the Sound, they made off as if fearful o an encounter, but only anxious to draw the ram into the Sound. The ram and followers pursued for about swelve miles, when the gunboats Sassacus, Wyalusing and Matta pesett (double ender-) appeared. Our gunbosts, seven in number, immediately opened fire, and a terrific engagement ensued, lasting from five until eight o'clock P. M RECAPR OF THE COT ON PLANT-THE B MR SHILL RETAKEN.

During the early part of the battle the Cotton Plant meceeded in making her esc pe, and the the ram, firing rapidly, slowly and steadily, retreated up the Sound. The gunboat Bombsheil was soon retaken, with all on board, ome thirty-four in number.

THE ATTACK BY THE SASSACUS, AND RESULT. The Sassacus, having an iron prow, steamed at full peed and ran into the ram, striking it abaft the centre, but apparently without infleting any i jury on it. The Sassacus, however, was compelled to retire, having the forward rudder knocked off and a one hundred pound Parrott shot fired by the ram through its boiler.

Night had now set in, and the movements of the ram could not be accurately discerned. Closely pursued by the gunboats, and under cover of the darkness, the ram succeeded in gaining and entering the Roanoke river. Whitehead put in the last shot, and the firing from all the boats is described as excellent; but to what extent the slight-two killed on board the Mattabesett, one the engineer, Yeoman, and the other a boy. Each one had leg shot off, and shortly afterwards died. One man died on the Sassacus, from the effect of scalds received by regret to add that quite a number are severely and dangerously scalded on this vessel from the same cause, and lie in a critical condition.

THE DAMAGE DONE BY THE BAW. The only gunboats struck were the Wyalusing, Mattabesett and Sassacus; but the injury done thereby is very slight. The ram carried at least four hundred-pounders probably those captured at Plymouth, but believed by some to be English Blakely guns. The shot are steel, and well pointed. The ram has not been seen since the engagement; but

active measures will be taken to capture or destroy it. THE PAM NEUSE. the rebel ram Neuse is high aground. It draws seven and a half feet of water, and the river is only four and a

hatt in depth. The rebels have, for the present, abandoned it, and taken the engine out. Thus ends the ram panic. All glory to the navy. CAPTAIN SMITH'S DESPATCH.

A later despatch from Captain Alexander Smith, in command of the naval flottila in the Sound, and personwith the ram, has been received. He states that he captured the Bombshell, with thirtyseven prisoners, officers and men, that our shot had perceptible effect upon the ram, close alongside; but vet

he thicks it is somewhat damaged. Our loss in the large vessels is five killed and twenty-eix wounded. The gallant Captain is able to maintain himself against any force the mendation; and, though the ram is not destroyed, the

its formidability. This encounter his had an excellent moral effect, serving to inspire both the army and navy our gunboat service. influence on the property holders and residents in this vicinity, in the assurance it affords that where the flag

anteed. THE THREATENED ATTACK UPON NEWBERN.

HATTERAS, N. C., May 7, 1864. The schooner Eliza Sheddon, bound for New York, hes ust arrived here from Newbern, and reports that the enemy made a demonstration on Newbern yesterday, cutting off the railroad communication between that place and Beaufort, and making his appearance on the south side of the Neuse river, two miles below the city, with a cavalry force, accompanied by a battery of four gune, which commanded the water approaches to Newbern for a brief period. The gunboats Commodore Barney and outsians suddenly made their appearance at the point threatened, and forced the enemy back from the river. Nothing was allowed to pass over the railroad from Newbern to Seaufort yesterday, as this demonstration wa expected. Therefore the enemy failed to secure a loaded the enemy was only a cavalry dash, and not intended as a general attack on Newbern.

Severe Storm at the West.

Chicago, May 10, 1864
The most furious gale experienced for the last two years swept over the city last night, doing considerable damage to lake shipping. About thirty vessels, some of them flying a flag of distress, are anchored between here and Gresce Point, six miles to the north. The schooner Major Anderson, from Oswego, was driven ashore during the night, and it is believed will prove a total loss. Two others, names not ascertained, are ashore between Round House and Stony Point. The propeller Barbour is ashore pear ('amp Douglas. It is thought she cannot be got off without serious damage. The schooner Bates and a schooner Storm was wrecked off Evaneton. One man was drowned, the only loss of life reported yet. Some damage was done to buildings in the outskirts of the city, but nothing very serious.

BUTTALO, May 10, 1864.
A heavy rain storm has prevailed all day, and it is still raining.

News from California. SAN FRANCISCO, May 7, 1864. Sailed ship Valparaiso, for Callao.

The aggregate business for the past week has been unusually large for the season. The spring trade is now under full headway. The sale of confiscated Chinese under full beauway. The sale of confication climes where have realized about fifty thousand dollars. Since then a number of jars proved to contain nothing but sweetened water.

Another California fire in urance company has been organized bere, with a capital of two hundred thousand

organized bere, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars.

John S. Chipman, formerly Congressman from Michi-gan, has been arrested and sent to Fort Albatros, for grossly disloyal language uttered at a democratic meeting in this city.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SCPRESS COURT—CREDIT.—Part 1—Court opens a
A. M.—Nos. 955, 1653, 1649, 1195, 1743, 1755, 1777,
1781, 149, 1561, 1169, 1783, 1795, 1801, 1803, 1457,
1217, 1481. Part 2—73 Duane street. Adjourned Thereday.

SUPRIMOR COURT—TRIAL TRUE,—Part 1—Nos. 3381, 3417, 3697, 3409, 4197, 4199, 4201, 4203, 4205, 4207, 4209, 4211, 4213, 4215, 4216. Part 2—Nos. 33605, 634, 1076, 3456, 3334, 2943, 2522, 2958, 3546, 3658, 3684, 3688, 3688, 3689, 3692.

COMMON PLRAN COURT—IRIAL TERM.—Part I—Nos. 579
582, 100, 584, 568, 442, 569, 432, 41, 575, 821, 200 Ass
424, 389 Part 2—Same cal, sdar,

THE DRAFT.

Postponement of the Drawing in this City. Early yesterday B. gadier General Hays received orders from the War Department indefinitely postpouring the dra't in the Fourth, Fifth, Eighth and Ninth Congressional districts, while no mention was made of the Sixth and Seventh districts. It was supposed from this that the

draft was to go on in these two omitted districts; but, orders were received at a later hour postponing the draw ing for the whole gity. The following order was received by General Hays yes-

Brigadier General William Havs, A. A. Provost Marshal General, New York city —
Require boards of curoiment in your State to commence
immediately and carry out promptly and thoroughly the
sixth section of the amended Euroiment set. Let the sixth section of the amended Enrolment act. Let the boards appear and put the necessary euroling officers to duty without delay, and let the questions of striking from the lists the names of persons not liable to duty be determined by the boards as promptly as practicable. It is desired to get a revised and corrected enrolment at the earliest day possible. Whenever the execution of this order conflicts or interferes with orders or duties connected with the current draft, it must yield and be suspended as far as may be necessary to give precedence to the business of the draft.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

The provost marshals in this division of New York have been directed by General Hays to carry these in-

Drawing in the Third District To-Day. leved, will go on, and the following will be the allotmen to the various wards:-

The Draft in New Jersey.

TRENTON, May 10, 1864. The draft for the Second district commenced to day in this city. Ocean county and Matteawan township, in Mon outh. Monmouth will be proceeded with to-morrow Next in order will follow Burlington, and last Mercer The draft is progressing finely.

Abe's Last.—"Welles," said the President, "Phalon's Night Blooming Gereus reminds me of a story." "Do tell it," said the Secretary, eagerly. "It reminds me of the second story of the White House," expended honest Abe, "where I keep it in my dressing room, to small of when the secent of o licial corruption offends my nostrils."

Murray, Eddy & Co.-Managers. KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 319—MAY 10, 1854.
35, 61, 40, 24, 23, 27, 4, 18, 26, 52, 34, 55, 21.

EENTUCKT, CLASS 329—MAY 10, 1864.
64, 11, 15, 26, 18, 19, 70, 53, 29, 45, 54, 69.

Z. E. Simmons & Co.—Managers.
Sizing Barra Class 223—May 10, 1854
57, 23, 44, 37, 43, 40, 70, 39, 56, 7, 61, 69, 63.
Class 224—May 10, 1864,
51, 38, 49, 1, 59, 63, 23, 53, 11, 29, 41, 46. France, Elits & Co.—Managers.

19, 74, 28, 54, 52, 13, 25, 41, 7, 47, 55, 10, 68.

Class 68-May 10, 1364.

34, 5, 67, 40, 14, 59, 61, 63, 18, 77, 56, 35.

Prizes Cached in All Legalized Lotte-les and information given. GALLAGHER & BENJAMIN. Brokers, 340 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Royal Havana Lottery .- Porty cent premium paid for prizes; information furnished; th highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold au Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 15 Wall street, N. Y. Lottery Tickets Cashed.—Information
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
II Wall street, room No. 1.

REMOVAL. DEMAS BARNES & CO.

21 PARK ROW. OPPOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE. Jobbers and large buyers of Medicines, Perfumery, &c. will consult their interest by examining our immense stock

HAVE REMOVED FROM 202 BEOADWAY TO

composed exclusively of this class of goods. DEMAS BARNES & CO. N. R .- The initial "S." is omitted from our signature from May 1, 1864.

Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps.—The cheapest imported liquor sold in this country. For sale by all druggists and grocers. Address to Smokers.
POLLAK & SON. Meerschaum Manufacturers.
692 Broadway, near Yourth street, and
507 Broome street, near the Bowers.
Every article stamped with our name and warranted

Pipes cut to order and repaired. Alarming Cases of Headache, Tooth-

A Beautiful Complexion .-- Laird's Bloom

"A Strange Man In Broadway." "A Strange Man In Broadway."

The world moves, New wonders and discoveries are being made in this age, that will overturn all old theories and upset all by-gone teachings. A strange man on Broadway has at last discovered and applied a new principle to the manufacture of a Truss, that overcomes all objections heretofore made to Trusses, and gives comfort and core to all persons having the dangerous discovered to their accounts. "Trust agree are now baifled, evolutioning to their as-counts," Trust the world moves, and WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is certainly curing bernia and rupure by the hundreds. Go is certainly curing hernia and rupture by the hundreds, and see the new invention. An experienced surgeon said attendant are on hand. Famplets are mailed every for a stamp.

Obtained only of GREGORY & CO., 609 Broadway.

teething, has stood the test of thirty years, Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly safe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives au infant, troubled with colle pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest. Price 25

Ask Your Druggist for Japonics of the Societe Hygienique. Biggant, certain, but harmless hair restorative. Take nothing else. Depot 115 Chambers street. Sold everywhere.

A Bad Breath.-How Many Lovers It has separated—how many friends for ever paried. To effect a radical cure use the BALM OF A THOUS AND FLOWERS as a dentrifice right and morning. It slow beautifies the complexion. Price 50 cents. For sale by all dreggists.

A Good Refrigerator Cannot be too highly prized. Call and see WILSON'S PATENT AIR CHR. GULATING, before purchasing elsewhere. For sale only by WILSON & GRANT, 498 Broadway. A.—Holmes, Broadway Photographer, now taking views more specially at new Gallery, 599 Broad way.

Brilliant, Powerful.—Day and Night Double Perspective Glasses, for the field, sea, opera and touriets use; compact, pertable and efficient. A splendid assortment at SEMMONS, Oculist Optician, 660), Broad-way, opposite Bond street.

Brazilian Pebble Spectacles and Eye Preservers, to atrengthe and improve the sight of old and young, by day and night, without pain of fatigue, Highly recommended by the medical faculty. SBMONS, Oculisi-Optician, 669% Broadway, under Lafarge House. Batchelor's Hair Dyc-The Best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only per-fective. Sold by all drugglats. Factory 81 Barclay street.

Bradbury's New Railying Song for the summer campaign—"A Sound Among the Forest Trees," Just published. Price 23 cents. W. B. BRADBURY, 425 and 427 Broome street W. A. BOND & CO., 547 Broadway. Cumberland Sauce is Just's Popular, and of the highest intrinsic value of any is use.

Criatadoro's Hair Dye, Pressrvative and Wig Denot, wholesale and retail—No. 6 Aster House. The dye applied by skilfal artists. Corns. Huntons, Inverted Nails, En-larged Joints and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACRARIE. Sur-goon Chiropodist. 769 Broadway.

Desfness. Catarrh, and all Diseases of the Ear. Throat and Air Passages - necessfully treated by DRS. LIGHTHILL 34 St. Mark's place. Deafness, Impaired Sight,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE CHRONIC CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUTICONS OF THE BUSTACHIAN TUBE CURED.

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CROSS RYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE, and every disease of the Eve and Ear requiring either reducing energical side, attended to by Dr. VON RISEN. BERG, at his consulting rooms, 516 Broadway, near welfth street.

Drunkenness Cured.—To those who have friends who have acquired such as appetite for intexticating liquors that they have either become or are fast becoming confirmed drunkards, we would say, a remedy habe been discovered which never fails to conquer all desire for atrong drink. For particulars call on or address, with stages, it is to CRESWALCS, SE FORTH SPEEL, New York.

United States 10-10 Bonds.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Cor March 8, 1364, which provides that all Bonds issued under this act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscription these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDESMED IN COIN. at the pleasure of the government, at any period not loss WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on bonds of not over one dred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually, The interest is payable on the first days of March and Sep

Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial

their Bonds draw interest from March L by paying the accrued interest in coin-for in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent for premium)or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscrip

tion and deposit. As these Bonds are EXEMPT FROM MUNICIPAL OR STATE TAXATION. their value is increased from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts

of the country.

OVER EIGHT PER CENT INTEREST in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent

or temporary lavestment. to landers as the various descriptions of United States Bonds In all other forms of indebtedness the faith or ability of ort. vate parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any mement, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest. The total funded debt of the United States on which inter est is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was \$768.965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal

for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100 007,000 per annum. It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the government are largely in excess of the wants of the Tressury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts

\$150,000,000 per annum. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agent were not issued until March 26, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 7 was

\$44.605,100. Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia; and by the Pirst National Bank of New York, No. 4 Wall street. Second National Bank of New York, Twenty-third stress

and Broadway. Fourth National Bank of New York, Pine street. Sixth National Bank of New York, Sixth av. and Broadway. Tenth National Bank of New York, No. 240 Broadway. New York National Exchange Bank, 184 Greenwich gireet. First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositories of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks), will furnish further information on application and

APPORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS. Dr. Cadwell, 34 Clinton Place, Eighth

Office hours from 9 to 4. Distilled Dew for the Complexion.
Contains no chair or pawder, but is perfectly innocent.
Licious and refreshing. All druggists.

atreet, New York city. He has no other office. Established ISM. Eight rooms and a private entrance. He cures chronic eruptions and spots on the skin, uloers of all kinds the most poisonous impurity of the blood, fistula, all discussing the consultation of the private from the work of the most poisonous impurity. The blood, fistula, all discussions of the private from the privat

Eruptions, Freckies, Pimples, Tam, Sunburn, Flesh Worms and all Skin Deformities cured by GOUBAUD'S Italian Medicated Soap, at his depot, No. 438 Broadway. Fans, Parasols and Riding Whips .-Large involces just received by TIFFANY & CO., 550 and 552 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium lastic Stitch Sewing Machines, 495 Broadway. Grover & Baker's Celebrated Sewing Machines for sale at 955 Broadway, near Twenty-second street. Embrodering, Braiding, and every description of machine saving done in the best manner. Machines, with experienced operators, sent to families by the day or week Gourand's Pondre Subtile Uproots Hate from low foreheads or any part of the body. Warranted, as his new depot, 453 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, Fifty Cents—Black or or brown. Natural, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay street. Sold by all druggists. If You Want To Know, &c., Rend MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Fries \$1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. R. B. POOTE, 1,130 Broadway, N. T.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant .- Photographs from life, by MEADE BROTHERS. Card copies for sale 10 cents each. No. 233 Broadway.

Kill Moths.-Common Camphor won't,

No More Gray Hairs or Baldness.—Con-siltation free by Dr. GRANDJEAN, 45 years' experience, No. 1 Astor place.

Parchment Tags, for Shipping Cotton, ron and steel, at VICTOR E. MAUGER'S, 115 Chambers st.

Removal.
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium Lock Stitch
Seving Machines removed to 625 Broadway, between
Houston and Bleecker streets.

Stable Furniture and Fixtures.—Stall Guards, of wire and cast iron; Hay Racks, Maugers, Feed Troughs, &c. 274 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. To Let-Very Desirable Merchants' Of-

The Davenport Brothers, at one of their recent tolrees, attempted to perform a feat with a harmade by RNOX. conner of Falton and Broadway. The texture of the article was too fine for their purpose, and the trick was exposed. KNOX'S Hats will not confeut to be humbugged.

Trusses, Etastic Stockings, &c. -- March & CO. 'S Radical Cure Truss office only at No. 2 Yessy street, Lady attendant. Vaughan's Cartes de Visite Are Ac-knowledged the best. He sits all until suited, Proofs five minutes after citting. 228 Bowers.

Wige, Toupees, Hair Dye, Hair Dyeing and Meldavis Cream, for beautifying the Hair, at W. 4. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

Watches and Jewelry
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
For sale by
OFORGE C. ALLEY

Oriental and Electro-Magnetic Vapor Saths, 30 cents and \$1, at 364 Sixth avenue, near Twenty-third street. tucen of Beauty-White Virgin Was of Antiles, heartifies, whitens, and preserves he completion, making it soft, far, delicate, amount and transparent; it cures chapped hands and lips removes pinnies. Ac. It is composed to pure white wax, hours its extraordinary qualities for preserving and beautifying the skin. Manufactured only by HUNT A CO. 133 South Severth street, Philadelphia; sold at 715 Breadway, and all druggists.